The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 333.] SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1795. [Vol. III.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining *Harper's* Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales. March 28, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we have fixed on Tuesday and Friday in each week for Public Sales—Those who may wish their goods particularised in the Columbian Mirror, must send an invoice of them previous to the days of Sale.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, April 14, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Seat, SOCIETY HILL situated at the mouth of upper Machodock Creek, in King George County about 60 miles below Alexandria, containing 510 acres; between 3 & 400 acres are rich low-grounds, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Indian-Corn, Wheat, and other small grain. About one third of this tract is heavily covered with Red-oak, Poplar, Locust and Cedar, lying chiefly on navigable water, and has on it a sufficiency of meadow land, part of which is now in Timothy. The improvements are, a large convenient two story brick house with 4 rooms and a passage on each floor and a cellar under the whole house, with a well finished vault for liquors; also a kitchen, laudry, dairy, meat-house, stables, and every other necessary house—a Garden and Yard lately pailed in, together with large Orchards of well chosen grafted Fruit. The extensive and beautiful prospect, fertility of soil and various other conveniencies of this tract render it highly worthy of the notice of a person disposed to purchase. The terms of sale may be known by applying to Mr. Nicholas Fitzhugh in Fairfax County or to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN B. FITZHUGH.

May 19, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Saturday the 23d instant at 12 o'clock, the street Commissioners will let to the lowest bidder in the Court-House square, the pavement to be done, the present year, in the town of Alexandria.—The contractors must find their own attendants and rammers. The sand will be properly laid, and the stone brought to a convenient distance of the work, by the Commissioners. Whosoever undertakes the work, must give bond and security for the execution of it.

May 20, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE President and directors of the Potomac Company are desirous of contracting for sinking the Lock seats at the Great Falls of Potomac.—There are six in number they will let the whole together, or separately as may best suit the undertakers—the ground is cleared and marked out—those who incline to undertake the whole or a part of the work will no doubt examine the place—Mr. James Meek, who lives upon the spot, will shew the ground and acquaint any person with the length, breadth, and depth of each seat. The President and each of the Directors will receive propositions, which may be made either in writing or personally; they wish that all proposals may be brought forward by the 12th day of June, for their consideration, and on the 15th day of that month they will meet at the house of Mr. John Wise in the town of Alexandria, for the purpose of entering into contracts with such persons as may hold out the most favourable terms; it will be expected that each contractor will give security for the performance of his engagements. The President and Directors, will at the same time on behalf of the Company enter into engagements for the payment of the sums of money agreed upon at the stipulated times.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR. } Directors.

Notice

IS hereby given that we intend to petition the nex General Assembly to discontinue the Tobacco Warehouses in the town of Alexandria, and to revest the same in the proprietors.

HEPBURN and DUNDAS.

Alexandria, April 22, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcacella and Lisbon wines, in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choise percel of Spanish Hides.
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench for house-work, and to assist in cooking.

Alexandria, May 5, 1795.

Now landing on HARPER'S *wharf, from on board the Schooner Delight, and for sale by*

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co.
15 Hhds high flavoured 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
8 Hhds 4th proof St. Kitt's Rum,
3 Pipes of particular Madeira Wine,
2 pipes Geneva,
2 Chests Bohea Tea,
20 Boxes China, blue and white, and enameled in complete Tea sets,
400 Seal Skins,
4 Barrels Allspice,
17 Tierces of China Sugar, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 7, 1795. (t. f.)

L. Albers & Co.

Have on hand and for Sale, at their Store, opposite Col. Hooe's,

A generat Assortment of

GERMAN LINENS, viz.

TICKLENBURG and Osnaburgs of different qualities; ⅞ wide crown hempen, white hempen rolls and crown hempen rolls; yard-wide Hesians; ⅞ and ¼ wide Flanders bedticken of a superior quality; low-priced German do. and fine Holland Shirting;—also a neat assortment of Looking-Glasses and Toys.

Alexandria, March 19, 1795.

Hodgson, Nicholson, and Co.

HAVING declined business in Alexandria, request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment either to them in Baltimore, or Mr. *Joseph Saul*, of Alexandria.—Any persons having claims are also requested to deliver their accounts to Mr. *Joseph Saul* for settlement.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th Sept *a Negro Man*, named CHARLES, about 25 years of age, near 6 feet high, a little bow legged, square made, a little cross eyed; he talks very fine when spoken to, can tell a very fair story if questioned. It is supposed he has a forged pass, and I expect he will try to pass for freeman, as he was trying for his freedom, but has no chance for it without he gets off. He belonged to the Lowe family in Maryland formerly. He had on when he went away country made shirt and trousers, a high crown hat, a little broken in the crown, but it is supposed that he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Living in Loudoun County, near John Moore's, Tavern. December 6m

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber offers for sale, several HOUSES and some very improvable VACANT LOTS, situated on Wilkes, Water, and Fairfax streets. A part of the above mentioned property would be exchanged for a small, well improved farm.

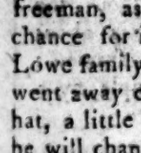
He also calls on all those who may have any claims or demands on or against him, of what nature soever, to bring them forward for settlement on or before the last day of July next, as any claims which may be presented after that date, for any contract or engagement prior to his date, will be deemed a fraud. e t. 2m.

JACOB COX.

Alexandria, May 1, 1795.

For Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Richmond Norfolk, or Petersburg,

THE SLOOP



MAY-FLOWER,

Lying at Colonel Gilpin's wharf, burthen 45 tons, or from 380 to 400 barrels.——For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, who will be ready to receive on Thursday the 7th instant.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

Alexandria, May 6, 1795.

THIS is to inform the public, that the partnership of BULLETT & JONES is dissolved. All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment, as they are determined to settle their business as quick as possible with all men.

LOWRY JONES.

May 1st, 1795.

Charles Richter,

Peruke Maker and Hair Dresser,

WITH gratitude acknowledges the kind encouragement he met with when living in this town, & begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has again opened a shop in Royal-street, between Wise's and M'Knight' Taverns' where he follows his useful business in all its various branches, such as making ladies natural hair dresses fillets, natural braids, gentlemen's spring wigs, &c. &c. He flatters himself that by the reputation he has supported in several parts of the United States, to merit the patronage of those who may favour him with custom.

Alexandria, May 2, 1795.

TO BE RENTED

Till the first day of January next, and possession given immediately.

THE house lately occupied by the Subscriber, at the corner of King and Royal streets, opposite Mr. M'KNIGHT'S Tavern; any person who wishes to rent, may know the terms by applying to PATRICK M'ARRY, & Co.

JOHN TABB.

Alexandria, April 28, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant Seat, MARMION, in King George County, containing about 2500 acres, situated within one mile of the Potomack. This tract possesses equal, if not superior advantages, to any in the Northern Neck, having every necessary that convenience, or even luxury, can wish for. It is thought unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed no person would purchase without first viewing the premises.

PHILIP FITZHUGH.

March 30, 1795.

Now Landing,

From on board the Ship Sally, from Bremen,

GERMAN OSNABURGS and TICKLENBURGS;

In bales of 12 and 15 pieces each;

from on board the Brig Telegraphe, from Barbados,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

In hhds. & barrels,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, March 26, 1795.

No. 2, 3, & 4,

OF THE

Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical view of the

United States of America,

are received and ready to be delivered to subscribers, by

JOHN V. THOMAS.

Bookseller, near Wise's Tavern.

Alexandria, May 13, 1795.

N. B. An additional supply of No. 1 is daily expected.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition to the next General Assembly, at their next session, for an act giving us liberty to build a Toll Bridge, a cross Occoquan river, near our mills, about one and a half miles above Colchester.

NATH. ELLICOTT.
ISAAC M'PHERSON

Occoquan Mills, May 11, 1795. 8—w.

Alexandria Corporation, ff.

WHEREAS my wife ANN BENTLEY, has misbehaved in my absence, when sailing in the ship Pomona, Thomas Haywood Commander, and otherwise against my inclination, I therefore forwarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she contracting from the date hereof.

JOHN BENTLEY.

May 11, 1795. 3—w

LOST, OR MISLAID,

THE notes for the two following Hhds. Tobacco on Colchester Warehouse. M. B. 253 934 110 824
254 1270 120 1150

This is to inform that the necessary precautions are taken to stop the Tobacco from being delivered.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, May 15, 1795. 1w.—2w.

FOUND,

ON Wednesday night last, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, one barrel of Pork—the owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to

THOMAS BILLMYER,
Butcher in Alexandria.

May 1, 1795.

Seamen's Articles to be had at this Office.

The Columbian Mirror.

ALEXANDRIA,

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

We have very direct and credible information, that the appearance of the grain in the western part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, is not flattering.—We should regret indeed the failure of crops in America, when all the world besides is in want.

[New-York Paper.]

[*From information no doubt as credible as the above, the Editor has authority to say, that the foregoing is a misstatement, as far as respects Virginia—the present appearance promising an unusual abundance.*]

Extract from the report of Cambon, on the means of diminishing the mass of assignats in circulation.

"Vainly do our enemies attempt to alarm us on the state of our finances; we have on our hands the most ample resources notwithstanding the efforts of every kind which we are obliged to make to destroy the league of the conspirators against us. The United States of America also created a territorial money, which enabled them to consolidate their revolution. It would be easy on this head to point out a difference very much in favour of assignats. The real value of assignats is founded on a fertile land and numerous population, while the American money rested only in lands uninhabited and uncultivated. Whatever our resources are for re-establishing the credit of assignats in circulation, you have decreed that the means of diminishing the mass of them should be proposed to you; we therefore propose a lottery, by which four thousand millions of assignats may be paid off.

The lottery is to consist of four millions of tickets, of a thousand livres each, divided into four classes, from No. 1, to one million. The tickets will be divided into small shares, for the convenience of circulation, and the lottery will be constituted in such a manner as to prevent any person from experiencing any loss. The subscribers will have, besides, the chance of the prizes. The prizes will consist of 4 of 500 000 livres, 36 of 150,000, 360 of 100,000, and 3,600 of 20,000. The assignats called in by means of this lottery, will be burnt in the same manner as the assignats called in by the sale of the national dominions. The payment of the prizes will be with a bonus to the bearer of three per cent. from the day of drawing."

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated 13th March, 1795.

"Since the fall of Robespierre, their government is mild; nothing but murder is punished with death. Imprisonment and hard labour are the principal punishments inflicted now.

"Captain Bompard has been tried for breaking the French line, and is broke."

The Electorate of Hanover.

The following important opition, are from Giraud, a member of the Convention—they may have led to certain late assertions, or not: We think it momentous to present them at the present crisis, as they would no doubt be weighed by the Executive Government of France. *Aurora.*

It seems to me, that for a free people, under a democratic government, we are not sufficiently occupied with our external relations. Our public papers ought more frequently to offer us those diplomatic ideas, which, even if the mere reveries of the honest and intelligent, contain always something useful—and the time is at length arrived, when without passing for a madman, it is permitted one to believe some part of our schemes may acquire reality.

Without wishing to penetrate the secrets of our government (since it is essential there should yet be secrets) I think it is the interest of France, when she shall judge proper to make peace to conclude only separate treaties.

The Germanic empire, ought by us to be separated from the house of Austria. That empire composed of different states, has been drawn into the war, rather by the influence of great power than any sentiment inimical to France. Their contingents, furnished tardily and imperfectly, prove this sufficiently. The French republic is bound to maintain the independence of the petty states. I except from these, however, the ecclesiastical principalities, which in my political combinations ought to disappear from the imperial circles: These should be protected from the two great powers that press upon them; and who soon or late will invade them.

Several of these States cannot have forgotten, that they owe their existence to the ancient kingdom of France.—And if Frederick William has forgotten the fine part his uncle played, when the Germanic league was formed against the invading house of Austria, ought still more efficaciously to fill this character, since she cannot be suspected of particular aggrandizement, or family compacts.

England, either from policy or feebleness, particularly in war by land. That government preserves its preponderance, by devoting its subjects to the activity of an immense commerce, which yields it that gold, by which the blood and the freedom of other people are purchased.—With her guineas England collects those hords in Germany, whom she lances against the independence of nations.

Let us dry up this fruitful source to England. Let us reduce her to the resources of her own population. Let the subjects of their king, determined to remain so, combat themselves for the glorious title. We shall then see, if pounds sterling are supplements for French valour—if the English bank is proof against republican bayonets—to sum up all, if eight millions of men, fighting to preserve their fetters, will not disappear before five and twenty millions, determined to break them for the happiness of the world.

I would therefore stipulate in these treaties, that no state comprised in the Germanic circle, should hire out and sell its subjects, at the disposal of England, directly or indirectly, in any part of the world.

The electorate of Hanover, however, cannot be comprised in this chain of treaties. We must dry up this source of royal corruption. It must contribute to overcome the British leopard. We must by this treaty reserve the right of passage to our victorious legions, to seize this inheritance of the head of the house of Brunswick, who, despoiled of this resource, deprived of the means of German stipendaries, will be at length compelled to humble the cabinet of St. James's before the republican genius.

Latest European Intelligence.

By last Night's Mail.

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

By the Amsterdam Packet, from Grenock, we have London papers to the 28th of March, furnished by a commercial friend. Our regular Scotch Advices are to the 28—and from Ireland, by Capt. Carberry, to the 19th of same month; from the whole of which we present our readers with the following extracts:

LONDON, March 24.

By a gentleman recently arrived from Gibraltar, accounts are received that the Emperor of Morocco had broke off the conferences for peace between the states of Barbary and America, and had actually declared war against the United States. Hitherto the Court of Portugal has not only prevented those piratical desperadoes from passing and cruizing near the mouth of the Straights, but has in various instances befriended the Americans as well by allowing them a convoy as by endeavours to conclude a treaty of Peace.

The Irish papers, two of which, namely, those of Thursday and Friday last, arrived this day, are filled with addresses of various county, city, borough, and parochial meetings, in reprobation of the recal of Lord Fitzwilliam. The Roman Catholics have almost every where met; and they and the protestants appear to be actuated only by one mind.

From the number of troops pouring into Dublin it is to be feared that Lord Camden's instructions are understood not to be of a very conciliatory nature.

March 26.

Accounts have been received in town that the Transports, and other vessels, which were on their voyage to bring away the British Infantry from the Continent, have been dispersed in a gale of wind; some of them have put into Hull and other ports of the North of England: but many have not yet been heard of.

Mr. Fox's speech, on Tuesday, astonishes even those who have been in the constant habit of attending for years to the speeches of that great man. A Speech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reasoning—more comprehensive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

Mr. Pitt's Speech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the worst he ever made; it was insolent and impotent; haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatic, without any attempt at argument or proof.

A second embargo is now operating throughout the coasting vessels, &c. of our different seaports, viz. about securities respecting the limited shipping of seamen: the country is distressed beyond all former example, by a repetition of these contradictory measures.

March 28.

Earl Camden left London yesterday for Holyhead, to take upon him the arduous office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He goes to meet the scrutiny of a nation, impetuous and incensed—without powers to appease—and without understanding to qualify. He bears with him the secret instructions of Mr. Pitt; whether these are conceived in such a spirit of liberality as to conciliate the Irish nation, the event alone can determine.

The Dutch Commissioners were to leave London yesterday evening on their return to Holland. We understand that one of the objects of their mission are accomplished; and that all discussion on the nature of these objects was precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognise the authority from which the Commissioners derived their powers.

The Fellows of Baliol College in Oxford, ordered the gates to be shut on the fast day, Dr. Leigh, the master, said on the occasion, "We are very strict in the observance of this day; we not only fast ourselves, but we make the *gates fast* also."

[*London Paper.*]

DOMESTIC ARTICLES,

By last Night's Mail.

PETERSBURG, MAY 19.

A gentleman of veracity has favored us with the following information:—About the latter end of October, 1794, the Ca-Ira, a schooner belonging to Baltimore, homeward bound from Charleston, S. C. was boarded by men from the British frigate, Thetis, who after the manner of their allies, the states of the Barbary coast, made slaves of Samuel Tull, a young man belonging to Somerset county, in Maryland, another passenger and four other persons of the vessel, all of whom were American citizens. Tull after having been in bondage more than six months, had the good fortune to make his escape in the night of Friday the first of this month (May) by means of a pilot boat, leaving behind him on board the Thetis, then at anchor in Hampton Road, his five companions, and altogether upwards of twenty Americans, violently detained in the service, subjected to the severest duty of the ship, and most inhumanly exposed to the greatest dangers.

The above facts are related by the young man aforementioned, Samuel Tull, who says he was sent to Charleston by his father to receive four hundred pounds, the proceeds of an estate in Carolina, which had been sold some time before; that he actually received that sum from Mr. Francis Symonds, merchant of Charleston, had it with him at the time that these friends of the Algerines boarded the schooner he was in, and was robbed by them of his freedom and treasure at the same time.

FREDERICK-TOWN, MAY 20.

From an exact calculation, the Printer of this paper can, with truth assert, that since the 11th of last month, twenty nine families, consisting of 245 persons, passed through this town on their way to the western country.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15. Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Dr. JOHN CUMMING, of this City, to MARY-ANN HARMAN, of Twittingham.

THEATRE.

One Night More, and POSITIVELY the last,
The gloomy appearance of the weather directs a further postponement to Monday, May 25, on which evening
WILL POSITIVELY BE PRESENTED,
(For the first time this Season)
The Rev. Dr. Young's admirable PLAY of

THE REVENGE

Or, Spanish Insult Repay'd.

Don Alonzo (the Spanish Gen.)	Mr. M'Grath
Don Carlos	Mr. Smith
Don Alvarez	Mr. Kedey
Manuel	
And Zanga (a captive Moor)	Mr. Fitzgerald
Isabella	Mrs. Moore
And Leonora	Mrs. M'Grath.

End of the Play a FAVORITE SONG by Mrs. Decker.
Mrs. Kedey will (by desire) deliver the NEW ODE on the French Revolution.
Between the Play and Farce,

JONATHAN'S POLITICS,

Or, a TOUCH of the TIMES,
To be sung by MR. FITZGERALD.
To which will be added a Laughable FARCE, calle

TRICK UPON TRICK;

Or, the Innkeeper Shav'd

Vizard	Mr. Fitzgerald
Solomon Smack	Mr. Kedey,
Gaoler	Mr. Smith
And Mixum	Mr. M'Grath.
Nancy	Mrs. Moore
And Mrs. Mixum	Mrs. M'Grath.

End of the Farce, the *Theatre to be closed* with

AN ADDRESS OF THANKS,

To the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinities,
By Mrs. M'GRATH.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE

SLOOP WEDGION,

GEORGE LEAYCRAFT MASTER,

WELL found and in compleat order, and excellent accommodations. Will sail on Thursday the 29th May, 1795, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, lying at FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co's. wharf.

Alexandria, May 21, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday the 17th instant, a negro man called AARON CARTER, some time called himself AARON CASTEEL, and has lately called himself ABRAHAM SORTER, and by those names indeavours to pass as a free man; he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a remarkable good head of hair, and keeps it well combed. When spoke to rather slow in answer and looks down. I believe he has a small scar on the side of one of his legs.—When he went away his cloathing was a checked shirt and striped Holland Trousers—but his having variety of other cloathing, no doubt he has changed them, and will endeavour to get off, if he can. All masters of vessels and others, is cautioned against employing him on their parel. I will give the above reward for securing him in any gaol, so I get him again, and reasonable charges, if delivered to JOSEPH MOCKBEE or

WILLIAM HUTCHESON.

Prince George's County, Upper Marlbro' May 22, '95. } 6w—1w.

Bills of Exchange to be had at this Office.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

By Wednesday's Mail.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) MAY 11.

On the 6th inst. arrived here from the upper Saura-Town, about 200 miles distant on Dan-River, a boat 53 feet long and six feet three inches wide, about seven tons burthen, under the direction of Mr. Jeremiah Wade. She brought about nine hogsheads from the above place, six of which she discharged at St. Tammany's, 40 miles above this, (there being no impediment whatever in the river for that distance, it having been cleared by the donations of individuals) and brought about 5000 wt. through the Falls to this place.—These falls have hitherto been deemed impassable, and this is the first attempt of the kind. Mr. Wade made a slight survey of them, and is of opinion that at a small expence they may be made navigable with safety for boats of much larger burthen.

A number of gentlemen have engaged Mr. Wade to make an accurate survey on his return, and to form an estimate of the probable expence of removing the obstructions—which he is to report to them when accomplished.

This survey is an object of the greatest importance to the state at large, but more especially to the proprietors of the lands adjacent to this long and extensive river, which can justly boast a soil equal to any in the United States, and whose happy climate embraces the production both of the northern and southern states—Inconceivable indeed must be the advantage to our planters and merchants, not only reducing the charge of the transportations nearly one half, but by giving a current to our commodities through our own state, and not suffering them to be transported to another, who profits by our supineness and want of public spirit, in not using the advantages we are blest with by nature, while we have the means amply in our power; and especially at this enlightened era, when our sister states are setting us so fair examples in undertakings vastly more expensive and hazardous.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.

Yesterday afternoon 24 brass cannon, lately from the foundary at Springfield, were paraded on the battery for the purpose of being proved—On their being discharged, 13 unfortunately burst.—Tho' a great number of spectators were present, none, as we heard, received any injury, which indeed is a miracle—for the pieces of metal flew in every direction, several of them fell through the roofs of houses in various parts of the city.—It is evident from the appearance of the metal of which these pieces are composed that it is ill calculated to withstand the force of even a feint charge of powder, it being apparantly very much adulterated with a brittle and porous substance, somewhat like pig-iron. Many censures are uttered against the founder—But whether justly or not, we shall not pretend to say, as the circumstance of itself is sufficiently important to induce an investigation, and which, no doubt, will be laid before the public by those who are concerned in providing for the arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

On Tuesday last verdict was given by the jury in the great cause depending before the Federal court respecting certain lands in the county of Luzerne, which have been claimed by persons in this state, in opposition to others from the state of Connecticut. The evidence and pleadings on both sides took up in the whole sixteen days.—The jury were charged by judge Paterson, and after retiring for about half an hour, they returned, having found for the Pennsylvania claimant, Cornelius Van Horne, against John Dorrance, defendant, the claimant of Connecticut, and who has been for many years settled on the farm in question.

The particular decision between Van Horne and Dorrance will determine a great number of others in the same predicament. Between eight and nine thousand people are settled on these lands, whose titles are in exactly the same situation, with that of the defendant, Mr. Dorrance. We understand that it is proposed to carry the cause into the court of chantery.

A correspondent proposes the raising of a subscription among those concerned in commercial transactions either as ship owners, underwriters or others, for the purpose of forming a fund to encourage vessels of war in capturing these New Providence privateers by which our trade has been and is so excessively harassed. As individuals the citizens of this country have certainly a right without the least imputation of a breach of neutrality to offer a premium of this sort. Those privateers are fitted merely to prey on our trade, for among them since the war began they have not made prizes of a single French vessel; why should we not find our remedy in this mode? The English pay the Indians for the scalps of our innocent and defenceless frontier citizens, have not we a better right to give a premium for the hull of their plundering pickeroons? as good a right as farmers exposed to the depredations of wolves to give a reward for their skins.

BOSTON, MAY 9.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

Alterations of forms of government in Europe, have been almost invariably attended by convulsions and bloodshed. It was reserved for America to exhibit to the world an example of a people meeting together peaceably to digest their constitutions, and orderly to alter, or abolish them—An instance of this was given in this commonwealth, on Wednesday last when the citizens thereof, assembled to discuss the question, *whether a revision of their constitution was necessary or expedient?* In this town the question was amply discussed at Faneuil Hall; and all parties at first seemed agreed, that such was the perfection of the system, and such the happiness enjoyed under it, that a revision was not necessary: But as the Constitution pointed out only *one period* (the present) for the discussion of its revision, fears were apprehended of the consequences which would arise, were it left without a period to which the people could look forward, as a time when their right to discuss the question though always inherent, would be called into actual operation. To effect this, without a revision of the constitution, various expedients were proposed none of which appeared to meet the general approbation, and on the question of revision, the numbers were,

For the Revision 78
Against it 49

It should be remarked here, as it frequently was in the Hall, that the thinness of the meeting was a strong argument, that our fellow citizens did not wish the alteration of the principles of the constitution. [*Centinel.*]

PITTSBURGH, MAY 9.

A friend to mankind is happy in having it in his power to inform the friends of virtue and good order, that the Presbyterian clergy of this country have taken measures to purge the church of those corrupt members who have been active in the late insurrection. Should other denominations of christians take similar measures with criminals in their connection, it might have a happy effect in healing the wounds which religion has received, and in restoring peace and order to our country. The following is an extract, which I have procured from the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, convened at Rohoboth, in the Forks of Yough, April 22, 1795.

"On motion, Resolved, that if any of those persons who, during the late disturbances, had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail, and destroying the official papers of the officers of government, shall apply for distinguishing privileges in our church, they shall not be admitted until they give satisfactory evidence of their repentance.—And the Presbytery did, and hereby declare their hearty disapprobation of all riotous, illegal, and unconstitutional combinations against the government, the laws, or the officers of government."

The Presbytery of Ohio, convented at Pigeon creek, April 29, 1795, unanimously adopted the same resolution, and added the following recommendation—"And we do, recommend to and enjoin it upon all the people under our care, to be subject to all magistrates and lawful authority.',

THE PRESENT POSTURE OF AFFAIRS—*from a late London Paper.*

It must be owned that it sounds very oddly that the emperor, or that any other German potentate, should refuse the proferred money of England. He certainly would not refuse to take it on his own condition; but even gold may be bought too dear. The precise state of the negociation it is not possible to ascertain, but it is easy to conjecture.

On the one hand the emperor knows that our ministers can not continue an offensive war without engaging his active co-operation, and he suspects, therefore, that he may command his own terms. He is not ignorant also that they are acquainted with the conditions which the French have offered him for a separate peace, and that our ministers are interested to outbid them.

On the other hand it is obvious to him, that we may change our system to a defensive war; and thereby render his co-operation unnecessary; and even in negociating, as the door is so conveniently opened for corruption by the new decree of the Convention, our ministers may contract his treaty with the French, and influence the committee of public safety, by the power of gold, to thwart the policy of the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

It is the object of the French to make separate treaties with the emperor and the king of Prussia, on the basis of the *ni possidetis*, and to give them a recompence for their agreement to such a plan, by securing Bavaria to the one and Hanover to the other.

It is on the other side, the object of the English to counteract this arrangement, and to accompjish a peace on the principle of the *statu quo*, by which the French would be reduced to their old frontier.

A more important ground of contest never was taken by opposite parties. The interests of France incline to the first of these modes; Prussia is clearly on the same side; and perhaps the emperor also, since the possession of Bavaria would be much more important to him than the Netherlands. But on the other side the fate of Great Britain is at stake, and the interests of the French are, by the state decree, again committed, like those of other nations, to a few men, whom personal motives may be expected to influence. In this moment, therefore, we have the great game of bribery to play against all our friends and all our enemies. We have brought ourselves into a situation that makes it necessary for us to fight with our allies more desperately than with the French, and that makes it impossible for us to succeed, except by craft and corruption.

While this main plot is carrying on, the episode of the imperial loan is conducted with all the artifice of dramatic stratagem. The emperor has no objection to take the money if he will give it to him unshackled by conditions: but "the burnt child dreads the fire." We demand strict securities. He declares that he cannot take the field without having four millions paid down in advance, since the loss of all his magazines and most of his artillery together with the present scarcity of grain, make it impossible for him to act without this sum in hand. On the other side, we stipulate for making the payments go hand in hand with the service, and contend for mixing a little prudence with our liberality.

In the mean time, a million of money at least has been advanced to the emperor, on the faith that the treaty will be brought to a favorable issue; for which sum, if he should go off, we have no other security than "the well known fidelity and honor of the court of Vienna."

From the (LONDON) MORNING CHRONICLE.

MORE TREASON.

To simple John Bull says imperious Pitt,
"Don't you hear my Alarm Bell?—Pray listen to it;
Thieves! thieves! Look about you; these Jacobin Dogs
Will steel your Roast Beef;—And they'll feed you with Frogs!
Of their Treasons and plots should your faith have the staggers,
Burke will shew you, in proof, his *invisible Daggers!*
John, apt to be frighten'd at rumours like those,
Star'd round, to discover his pilfering foes:
But, while he was dreaming of Peachums and Lockits
He found the sly Premier had rifled his pockets. B.

FOR SALE

A genteel fall-back CHAIR, with Harness complete.

J. R. WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 22, 1795.

By the arrival of the ship Beckey, Captain Wailes, from London,

WILLIAM TAYLOR

HAS RECEIVED ALL THE REMAINDER OF HIS

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be landed and opened for sale, as soon as possible, at his warehouse, in *Bank-street.*

Baltimore, May 16 1795.

JAMES FERRALL

Has for Sale

WEST-INDIA RUM in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in pipes,
Port in pipes and quarter-casks,
Lisbon in do. do.
Malaga in do.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Brown do. do. do.
Green Coffee in Tierces and barrels,
Pepper in barrels and bags,
Young Hyson Tea in quarter chests,
A few boxes English Crown Window Glass, 8 by 10,
3,000 Bushels Cadiz Salt,
1,500 Do. Turk's Island do,
1,000 Do. Liverpool do.
1,500 Gallons Whiskey in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.

N. B. He has opened a Retail Grocery Store adjoining his Dry Good Store, on King-Street, where he will be constantly supplied with Draught Wines and Liquors of all sorts, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Alexandria, April 8, 1795.

THE Subscriber again requests all those indebted to him, to make early payment, having totally declined the Dry Goods business.

He has now on hand, which he will sell low, a few quarter casks

GUNPOWDER,

Of an excellent quality, and a large quantity best

Havannah Segars.

C. YOUNG, jun.

Alexandria, April 29, 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Tuesday the 13th January, a Mulatto Fellow, named SOLOMON BROKENBERRY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 20 years of age, he is stout and well made, turns his toes a little out when he walks. As he has been used chiefly to waiting in the house and attending on gentlemen, he has acquired a good deal of politeness, speaks very proper and rather quick, he has a variety of tolerable good clothing—It's presumed he is gone on to the Northward; he was seen on his way to George Town, mounted on a small gray Horse, of about 10 years old, with a good Saddle and Bridle, plated flurrips, the pad of the saddle is faced with green Plush, the bridle a snaffle bit, plated buckles and tips; on each side of the bit there are the letters R. E.

Fifteen dollars will be paid for the man, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, or secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, and 5 dollars for the horse saddle and bridle, and for the man horse saddle and bridle, the above reward

PRICHARD NEWBY.

Alexandria, May 16, 1795.

P. S. Its supposed he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I do forwarn all masters of vessels from taking him out of this state, P. N

ACCIDENTALLY removed, or *intentionally seduced* from the Theatre, some nights ago, a good BLACK BEAVER HAT—Should the present possessor be induced, from *this notice*, to make restoration, the subscriber will thankfully receive *his own*, and willingly avoid more *particular enquiries.*

CH. C. M'GRATH.

Friday, May 15, 1795.

N. B. It is conjectured that the HAT, *though round* has not, as yet, been much *circulated.*

SONNET.—From SHAKESPEARE.

THE BLESSINGS OF A SHEPHERD'S LIFE, CONTRASTED WITH THE MISERIES OF ROYALTY.

O, GOD! methinks it were a happy lot
To be no better than a homely swain,
The peaceful tenant of a little cot,
The blithe companion of the village train!

Where cares, miſtruſt, and treaſon baniſh ſleep,
See on his glitt'ring couch the monarch laid;
While the poor ſwain, encircled by his ſheep,
Securely ſlumbers in the hawthorn ſhade.

To tend his flock, is all his worldly care,
To reſt and ſport alternate hours are given,
Save when religion claims the pauſe of pray'r,
And meditation wafts the ſoul to Heaven.

Unruffled flows the tenor of his day,
'Till TIME's white honors o'er his temples wave,
And reſignation ſmiling 'midſt decay,
Through nature's path conduct him to the grave!
King Henry VI.

Inſtructions for fine gentlemen.

WHENEVER you go to the coffee-houſe, monopolize all the newſpapers; and whatever paper is wanted moſt, be ſure to keep that longeſt.

Whenever you fall in converſation to amuſe the company, begin to laugh moſt immoderately; thereby you will command the attention of all the ſpectators.

If any gentleman tells a remarkably good ſtory, never laugh, but immediately anſwer it with another, and then laugh as much as you pleaſe.

Wherever you go, be determined to find fault with every thing; thereby you prove yourſelf a man of conſequence.

Let your ſpeeches be always preceded by ſome *pretty* oaths. Similes are very requiſite to heighten converſation; no matter how *unlike* the ſubject they may be; but ſhould you be aſtray for one, to *enforce* your arguments, think of your *maſter*, and you can never want. Certainly the *black gentleman* is the moſt convenient; and as he is the *neareſt* to our mouths—*logice*—he muſt be the neareſt to our *themes*: no matter what, he reſembles every thing. *She's deviliſh handſome—deviliſh ugly—hard as the devil—ſoft as the devil—hot as the devil—cold as the devil—deviliſh good-humoured—deviliſh croſs.*

Whenever you are in company with ladies, endeavor to ſhew your ſenſe and learning. Select as many *hard* words as poſſible, and quote paſſages out of Horace and Homer; Praiſe the former as a fine Grecian, and the latter for excelling in Latin. If you meet with a lady who knows *more* than yourſelf, be always *of her opinion* and exclaim, "Gad's curſe, you have taken *them words out of my mouth.*"

To carry a ſnuff-box is highly eſſential; but then you muſt learn to take a pinch *with an air*; at the ſame time cock up the little finger, to ſhew you have a ring. When the converſation begins to be very warm, and the arguments very powerful, a pinch of ſnuff is an excellent excuſe for *not ſpeaking*; becauſe, if they inſiſt upon your reaſons, you can very eaſily ſet up a mock ſneeze; and by the time that is finiſhed—"Damn it, you forgot what you were going to ſay."

It ſhews a great genius to tell a good lie, now and then, with a very ſerious face; which, if you pleaſe, you may confirm as truth, *by pawning your honor*; for then, though ever ſo much doubted, it muſt be ſwallowed; indeed, it requires very great ſagacity to *bounce*—and *greater*, to *bounce out*, and unſay what you have ſaid, whenever a diſcovery is made: the beſt method of doing this, is, by prefacing the ſtory with *they ſay*; for then, *they*, whoever they are, are the liars, and not you; but if it is a lie, which muſt be told upon very good authority, mention a gentleman's name who never was in being, and aſk, if they know him? and, as they do not, declare he is a man of the ſtricteſt truth, the moſt unexceptionable character, and that it was *from him* you heard ſo and ſo; which therefore you are convinced is truth: ſhould, however, your ſtory be contradicted, and abſolutely declared to be falſe, then you may ſay, that your friend Mr———, (the name of the *non-exiſting* gentleman) had it from Mr.———, (a well known name) who, you are very ſorry to find, is a damned liar.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat aſſortment of Spring Goods, which will be ſold by the piece or package, on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, on Prince ſtreet:

Alſo on hand,
A quanty of nails per the caſk,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795, (t.f.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia to obtain for the Town of Leeſburg ſimilar privileges to thoſe granthe Town of Mecklenburg in the County of Berkeley n the year 1791.

March 31, 1795.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS FOR SALE,

GERMAN Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Heſſians,
Britiſh Oznaburgs and Sail Canvas,
Hats, well aſſorted in caſes,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails,
8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Brads,
Broad and Narrow Hoes, in ſmall caſks,
A few crates of Queen's Ware, and
A few half pipes of excellent OLD PORT.

Alexandria, May 12, 1795.

John & Thomas Vowell,

Have lately received—for ſale,

MOLASSES, of a good quality, in hogſheads,
Liſbon Wine, in pipes,
Malaga do. in quarter caſks,
Fourth proof Antigua Spirits,
Hare's Philadelphia Porter, in barrels of 3 dozen each,
Sugar, in hogſheads and barrels.

They have alſo on hand,

A quantity of Coarſe and Fine Salt,
Long and ſhort Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. ſterling per yard,
Coarſe Muſlins,
Chocolate and Muſtard, in boxes,
Gin, in caſes,
Coffee, in barrels, Pepper,
Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c.

Alſo, an INVOICE of

Manchester Goods,

That will be ſold low for negociable Notes at ninety days

Alexandria, May 11, 1795.

JUST LANDING,

TWENTY puncheons high proof Rum, imported in the ſloop Maria, Richard Hewitt Maſter, from St. Croix.

15 Pipes Holland Gin, of good flavour and proof,
4 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
50 Boxes Mould Candles,

Received by the ſchooner Induſtry, Captain Starbuck, from New-York——for ſale by

WM. HARTSHORNE, & Co.

Who have alſo on hand,

Muſcovado Sugars, in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of excellent Pork, in barrels,
A parcel of well cured Bacon,
Pitch and Tar, in barrels,
Coarſe Salt,
Nail Rods, Bar Iron, &c. &c. 3w. ep.

Alexandria, May 8, 1795.

Thomas Richards

BEGS *leave to inform his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has for ſale at his warehouſe on Col. Ramſay's wharf,*

60 barrels pickled Pork
10 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar
30 barrels do.
12 hhds. Molaſſes
8 Pipes Madeira, London particular,
4 Pipes Port Wine
8 Quarter-caſks do.
60 Tierces of Lime.

Alexandria, April 4, 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molaſſes
10 do. Muſcovado Sugars
10 boxes Eaſt-India do.
8 pipes Brandy
100 Caſes American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen firſt quality London Porter
10 cheſts Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyſon and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheeſe
3000 do. Engliſh do.
8500 buſhels coarſe and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Caſks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glaſs aſſorted
20 pieces Ruſſia Duck
50 do. Oſnaburgs

With a large and general aſſortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholeſale and retail.

As we are determined to ſell the above articles on the very loweſt terms for caſh or country produce, and hav eſtabliſhed a Geneva Diſtillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, thoſe of our country cuſtomers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be ſupplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the higheſt price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiſkey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire at the Printing-Office.

YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER's GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experianced Millwright.

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the principal bookſellers, Philadelphia, Samuel Cambell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; John Hagerty, Baltimore; Jeney and Iriſh, Alexandria.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of Mechanics and Hydraulics founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory on the motion of Water Mills which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of Canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts and for building and uſing all the author's patented improvements which leſſens the labour and expences of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its prts according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building Mill dams and Mill walls,
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning Saw Mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning Wind Mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, Hulling and cleaning Rice, Diſtillation, Saving fuel in warming Rooms, Curing ſmoky chimneys, preſerving ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits; &c.

This work has extended to 509 pages including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the expence 50 cents; therefore 2 dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe that have not received their Books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe—The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold deducting as uſual to bookſellers—Books will be kept till the 1ſt of October next for the ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 No. Second ſtreet, Philad. a good aſſortment of imported and American manufactured

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they ſhall receive as compenſation, a book delivered to their order, and the author's thanks; they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

Copper and Tin Manufactory

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight' tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in a ts various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice, in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddle boſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, January 22, 1795.

March Court, 1795.

Fairfax, ſc.

Thomas Weſt, Executor of John Weſt, deceaſed, Plaintiff, } In Chancery.
AGAINST
George M'Cormack, Defendant,

THE Defendant, George M'Cormack, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of June Court next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Newſpaper printed at Alexandria, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Court-Houſe of the County of Fairfax.

(A Copy)
Teſt, P. WAGENER, c. c.